states of substance and determined forms of that substance: the latter are numerous, sometimes innumerable variations on the substance-energy which is their base: but none of these variations seems to be predetermined by anything in the nature •of the general indeterminate. An electric Energy produces positive, negative, neutral forms, of itself, forms that are at once waves and particles; a gaseous state of energy-substance produces a considerable number of different gases; a solid state of energy-substance from which results the earth principle develops into different forms of earth and rock of marly kinds and numerous minerals and metals; a life principle produces its vegetable kingdom teeming with a countless foison of quite different plants, trees, flowers; a principle of animal life produces an enormous variety of genus, species, individual variations: so it proceeds into human life and mind and its mind-types towards the still unwritten end or perhaps the yet occult sequel of that unfinished evolutionary chapter. Throughout there is the constant rule of a general sameness in the original determinate and, subject to this sub-stantial sameness of basic substance and nature., a

profuse variation in the generic and individual
determinates; an identical law obtains of sameness
or similarity in the genus or species with numerous
variations often meticulously minute in the indi-
vidual. But we do not find anything in any general
or generic determinate necessitating the variant
determinations that result from it. A necessity of